52:Steiner S-4 (no date) 1951
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871 *chu-i*.[46] "Nationalist concepts" are to be strengthened by means of the National Language or "Speak Mandarin" movement,[47] by enhancement of civic, history, and geography lessons with "glorious historical events," and by supplementary teaching material relating to Russian aggression committed on China. The program of reconstruction calls for specified training to meet the needs of local self-government, economic development, and military requirements. The "defeat Communism" projects include anti-infiltration organizations, anti-Communist propaganada, and youth service groups. The extension program deals with the mobile library, audio-visual demonstration, and other measures of adult education. Just how far these programs have been carried out and how the students react to them cannot be ascertained at this moment, for lack of sufficient data.

Defense Policies

701 The security forces of Taiwan are largely composed of army, navy, and air units transferred from mainland
702 China. They are augmented by Taiwan youths inducted through a system of selective service and the provincial police. For lack of conclusive data, the discussion will be confined to local conscription and police administration.

Selective service in Taiwan is administered in accordance with a number of national laws[48] and provincial regula-

[46] For a brief summary of *San-min chu-i*, see *China Handbook 1950*, pp. 238–39; Paul E. Eckel, *The Far East Since 1500* (New York, 1950), pp. 477–80; Paul H. Clyde, *The Far East* (New York, 1948), pp. 512–17. For complete text, see F. W. Price, *San-Min-Chi-I*, Shanghai, 1927.

[47] *Taiwan Reconstruction*, Vol. 1, pp. 143–46.

[48] National laws include: (1) Universal Military Service Ordinance of the Republic of China, Oct. 10, 1946; see *National Govern-*

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tions.[49] In drafting the local youths, certain indigenous wishes have been taken into account. Among them are: (1) Selectees shall be used to establish new army units. Unless absolutely necessary, they shall not be employed to fill the deficient ranks in the National armed forces. (2) The initial number to be called shall not exceed 35,000 for the year 1950 and shall be confined to seventeen- and eighteen-year-olds. (3) Inductees shall be released from service in accordance with the National Universal Military Service Ordinance.[50] (4) Noncommissioned officers and officers of field grades shall be selected from among natives of Taiwan to the fullest extent possible. (5) Effective preferential treatment of inductees' families shall be enforced.[51]

A review of military service administration indicates a conformity to these conditions, particularly with reference to inductees' families. They are given a monthly allowance equivalent to 35 per cent of an inductee's pay; six piculs of rice per annum; free education in

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*ment Gazette**, No. 2624; (2) Regulations of Preferential Treatment of Servicemen's Families*, Sept. 15, 1941; subsequently augmented by a series of detailed regulations governing family allowances, grain allowances, and so forth.

[49] Provincial regulations, promulgated in 1949 and since, govern registration, physical examination, preferential treatment of the serviceman's family in allowances, grain allocations, and priority in leasing public lands for cultivation, duration and rotation of service, procedure of induction through lot-drawing, selectees' reception centers, and so forth.

[50] The Ordinance* provides service periods ranging from eighteen months to three years varying with different branches of the armed forces.

[51] For a general description of military conscription, see *Taiwan Reconstruction**, cited note 12 *supra*, Vol. 1, pp. 12–18. For an official account of military conscription, see Taiwan Provincial Government, *A General Description of Military Conscription**, Taipeh, 1949.

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